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N. E. FARMER.

We do not know how we can render a better service to our readers than by the publication of the subjoined remarks made by Mr Binns, Secretary of the Lancaster Agricultural Society, (Eng.) at their meeting in October last. They seem to us in the highest degree sound, intelligent, and practical; and disclosing sources and means of productive increase in the enrichment of his lands, within the reach of every enterprising farmer. They are in the main as applicable to the greater part of New England as of Old England husbandry. The various topics treated deserve to be much enlarged upon; and we shall hereafter revert to them.

H. C.

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"Mr Binns having been called upon by the chairman, read the following excellent paper on the first subject appointed for discussion, viz.: "In what manner the manure upon a farm can be most profitably augmented, and how best applied?"

The first question for this day's discussion, how the manure upon a farm could be most profitably augmented, is one of the greatest importance to the farmer, and of still greater importance to landowners and to the public at large; for although the farmers who first adopt those improvements which profitably increase the produce, reap advantage over their more prejudiced or inanimate neighbors, yet the public as consumers, eventually receive the whole benefit in greater abundance, cheapness, and superior quality of the productions of the earth. The increased production which, under certain circumstances, may have a tendency to reduce the price to the farmer, is compensated by the greater disposable produce. This enables him to pay the same rent as when he received a higher price, because, although an increased produce requires more labor, yet as the expense of living would be reduced, so would be the rate of labor. Seeing then, the vast advantages which must flow from increased production, and seeing how deficient most farmers are of this valuable auxiliary, the question arises, how can this be best accomplished? It will be readily admitted that the manure forms an essential ingredient in the food of plants; therefore if we find that this ingredient can be profitably augmented to an almost inconceivable extent, those advantages will follow.

I consider it most desirable that agriculturists should possess a knowledge of vegetable physiology, of chemistry, and other sciences connected with the cultivation of the earth, but it is not necessary on the present occasion to discuss this branch of the subject. I intend to produce facts and arguments which will be perfectly plain, and I hope convincing, without being indebted to the aids of chemistry as a science; my plan is, therefore, easily available to the farmers of the present day, who unfortunately are not much acquainted with science. The subject under discussion, considered in the abstract, I admit is not of a very pleasing nature to ears refined, but let them consider to what they are indebted for the delicacies they enjoy, for the beauties of the green-house and the garden, the delicious fruit, and more delicious perfume wafted by the gentle gales of summer: on the other hand, I hope agriculturists will pardon me, when I recommend a little more refinement and cleanliness with regard to their yards and cattle. This would be quite compatible with their success, and would contribute materially to their comfort. How many farm-yards do we pass where the manure is most disgustingly accumulated about the premises, to the annoyance of every passer by, wasting its value by absorption and exposure to the sun and wind. The most superficial observer must have remarked the great waste and want of economy that is everywhere seen in the management of manure; the whole liquid of a farm-yard is not unfrequently allowed to escape into a ditch, to be carried away by the next stream.

The great and principal source of extravagance and waste of manure is to be found in allowing it to be dropt by the cattle in the field, where, instead of a benefit, it becomes a nuisance.

Having thus shown how much of the little manure produced is wasted, to the great loss of the cultivator of the soil, it would seem bordering on absurdity to attempt to point out the means by which he might increase this valuable commodity. If he neglects to take care of the little, what could he do with the increased quantity? However, in the hope that there are those who may see the advantage of having a bountiful supply always at command, I will proceed to state my views as to the manner in which the manure upon a farm can be most profitably augmented, and afterwards how it may be best applied.

If clover, vetches, rape, and other green crops were cultivated in sufficient quantity for the cattle, and given in sheds or yards during the summer, treble the number would be supported on the same ground.

In the present practice, the manure in summer is all wasted; but according to the proposed plan it would all be saved, and not only be saved, but made the most of; it must therefore be evident that an immensely increasing fund, year by year, would be the consequence. It must be admitted that on this plan more labor is required, but the additional number of cattle kept would far more than amply repay this, independent of the greater quantity of grain that will be raised on the same space of ground from the greater productiveness of the soil. If the system should become general, the tendency would be to reduce the price of provision, and consequently of the money price of labor.

The system is simple in its nature and beneficial in its effect, for the very means by which the manure is produced affords profit; this is very different to the extravagant expenditure of money in the purchase of manure, in occupying horses in drawing it several miles, which ought to be cultivating the farm. This is, in my opinion, the only rational and judicious mode of keeping cattle, setting aside even the increase of manure, for it is well known that many plants when mown produce three times as much as when pastured. This may be accounted for in two ways; it has been ascertained that plants derive a considerable portion of their nourishment from the atmosphere, through the medium of their leaves, and the more freely the plant is allowed to grow, the more nourishment it receives from that source. The more vigorous and leafy the plant, the deeper will the roots penetrate below the ordinary depth at which the following grain crops derive their nourishment. It is also a curious fact that a better crop of grain is produced the following year, without any manure, upon the ground which has grown clover, and been twice mown, than if the same had been pastured, though the manure during the whole season had been dropped upon the pasture.

In addition to these advantages, the cattle are healthier and sooner get fat. My firm opinion is that the agriculture of this country will always be in a degraded state till this plan of keeping cattle is generally adopted. I confess I am not very sanguine as to its speedy adoption: at the same time I am firmly of opinion that it will become general ere long, followed by astonishment that the present barbarous practice of keeping half-starved cattle, picking up a scanty subsistence with incessant labor day and night, exposed to the scorching summer's sun and to the night's cold, galloping to elude tormenting flies, then plunging in a state of perspiration into the water—that these sudden changes producing various diseases, has even been thought of, much less practised.

In the experiment that I made in stall feeding some years ago, for which I obtained premiums from the Lancaster and Garstang societies, when the cattle generally were affected with sore udder, red water, lameness, and mine were all perfectly free. I recollect the ridicule to which I was exposed some twentyfive years ago, when I introduced the improved short horn cattle and Leicester sheep into the district, and on looking at the change which has since taken place, I find ground for hope and encouragement as to the improved method of keeping them.

This plan of augmenting the manure upon a farm is no theoretical speculation, as some may suppose, but it is practised in Germany, Belgium, Holland, Switzerland, and many other places, with the greatest success. Without particularizing the system as practised in each country, it will be sufficient shortly to state that the cows are all stall-fed, and the success of the farmer is estimated by the number of cows he can support; the proportion is generally one cow to two or three acres, on a small arable farm.

The floors of the cow-houses are boarded, having a gutter behind 15 inches deep and 10 inches wide; this communicates with several cisterns or tanks, which are made of masonry, well cemented. The cisterns should not be disturbed during fermentation, which lasts four weeks. Their dimensions should be calculated according to the number of the animals, so that each may be filled in a week. In

the evening the keeper lets in a proper quantity of water to the gutter, and in the morning carefully mixes with it the manure that had fallen from the cattle, so as to form the whole into an equal and flowing liquid. During the day the boards are frequently swept, and water let into the gutter and emptied when necessary. Mr Hague, the engineer on the Morecambe Bay embankment, related to me some further particulars respecting the method practised in Holland. He informed me that when the cows were turned out for an hour each day, they were covered with a sheet or jacket. This is necessary on account of the dense fogs that frequently prevail in Holland, which would be detrimental to the cows, on being turned out, as they are curried and brushed with so much care, that they would be liable to take cold without such precaution. The jacket is also used occasionally as a protection from flies. Mr Hague observed that the fogs were sometimes so dense that nothing could be seen but their heads moving above it.—Cleanliness is carried to such an extent that while the cows are out, the boards they lie upon are scoured, as Mr Hague expressed it, as clean as a kitchen table. One plan which the trench behind seems to render necessary, gives to the animals a grotesque appearance; all the cows' tails being tied by ropes to weights round pullies fixed at the top of the cow-house, in the same manner as it was usual in the nicking of horses' tails.

To elucidate this more fully, I present the meeting with a sketch of the cow-house and the inmates, with their tails in a proper position.

I am aware that the British farmer would consider all this as unnecessary labor, that would not pay; the Dutch think differently. I am not called upon to state an opinion how much of this care and cleanliness is profitable; before I do so I should like to test their practice with my own observation on the spot. It presents however, a striking contrast to our slovenly and shamefully dirty system of accommodation for cattle, and well may the Dutch butter be in estimation.

The Dutch management of the dairy is deserving of imitation, but to enter upon it would be travelling out of the present question. I have stated that the average number of cows kept on a mixed farm was one for two or three acres, but it has been sufficiently proved that an acre of ground devoted to this purpose will supply food for three cows; Cobbett asserts that an acre will supply four.

Trusting now that I have satisfactorliy explained how manure may be profitably augmented, that a farmer would have no occasion to spend his money in purchasing manure, because he will have abundance at home, I will now proceed to consider its preservation and application. Much, of course, depends upon the soil and situation. In a liquid state it is more immediately available to the use of the plant, and a smaller quantity is more efficacious. Liquid manure is calculated to be most beneficial upon light soils that require frequent applications of several doses. This system of stall-feeding and preparing the manure in England, where labor bears a high price, may be objected to on account of the expense; but the increased produce would far more than repay the additional labor. It is successfully practised in countries where the price of labor bears the same relative proportion to the price of produce as in England. If the account of labor will not perfectly balance, *something* at all events may be set down on the creditor side; on this plan the cattle will not require much hay, therefore the labor in providing this expensive food would be saved, as vetches and green clover, turnips, &c. supply them early and late in the season, in place of hay, or other dry food; and every body knows the expense of meadows. Fencing also, a very troublesome operation, would be saved. The treading of the land, and injury to young grasses, the loss from trespass, illness from causes before mentioned, the labor of taking the cows to and fro to milk—the balance of the account altogether, therefore, would be very much in favor of the plan proposed.

It is in my opinion consistent with the soundest principles of rural economy, and there is nothing mysterious in it. It is simple and intelligible, no nostrum belongs to it, no uncertainty; it has been tried and found to succeed. Its effects are certain, therefore may be safely, and ought to be earnestly recommended. The cattle by consuming the produce tend in a great ratio to re-produce—thus the more cattle the more corn.

A fine field would open for this system and for the exertions of the Lancaster Society, on the enclosure of Morecambe Bay, the deposit in which consists of the ingredients of a future most fertile soil, having 20 per cent. of carbonate of lime in its composition, with a large proportion of silex; the most profitable soils are composed principally of silex, viz., as much as 80 or 90 per cent. Vegetable matter is alone wanting to make it superior to most soils in the kingdom; this matter would be produced in the manner before stated. I have seen the finest clover, tares, turnips, and cabbages grow in comparatively barren sand. With the help of vegetable matter, what a field would be opened to the philanthropist,—70 thousand acres of land capable of the greatest fertility, cultivated at the least possible expense, with the advantage of a climate level with the sea; the benefits would be boundless. It would be worse than madness, as regards the public, it would be idiotcy, to neglect the means which a kind providence has put within our reach to extend the bounds of utility and benefit to our fellow creatures. Another means of increasing manure is by more attention to irrigation. In many situations a stream might be brought through a farm-yard and the manure conveyed in a liquid state to the grass land with trifling labor.

Manure may also be much augmented by an increased care in collecting vegetable matters and forming composts to deposit in the farm-yard, and by covering the manure heaps so as to absorb the effluvia and juices.

(To be continued.)

PROPER MANAGEMENT OF FARM-YARD MANURE.

By Mr John Pearson, Gardener and Planter to W. D. Childe, Esq., Kinlet, near Bewdley, Worcestershire.

As it is the fashion of the day to decry long established rules and customs before new systems are perfectly modelled, I may safely declare that it is almost impossible to conceive a more improper receptacle for manure to retain its essential properties than the generality of farm-yards. Let any reflecting man look into one of these folding yards during a heavy rain in winter, and he will soon observe the drip from all the roofs of the houses collected in a deep pool among the manure. The manure thus lies macerating for several months; but the farmers say that the manure water runs on to the meadow; yet I can assure them that grass roots take up liquid manure but slowly, and the quick succession of heavy rain at that season of the year does not permit the retention of one-fiftieth part of what the dung has been deprived of. But the next deprivation of essential matter that that manure generally undergoes is worse than this, which is by throwing it up into heaps to rot, but to burn would be a more proper expression. Manure getting both washed and burned, it is not surprising that it is deprived of three-fifths of its original properties. I well recollect, when a lad, of being employed to drag down one of those rotting heaps at the risk of burning my feet, as well as receiving a lasting injury to my lumbar vertebræ. Several years ago I was finding fault with an experienced agriculturist for throwing his manure too thick together, when his answer was, that he always gave his men an extra jug of cider to throw it as high as the barn if they could. I asked, don't you find the middle of the heap as white as your shirt? Yes, said he, but I never could tell how it was; and added, that it was so dry sometimes that the wind blew it out of the carts. I advised him to save his extra jug of cider, and lay up the manure only from two to three feet in thickness, and not allow a foot to be set on it; but I must not anticipate my remarks. I think I have made out a sufficient case of condemnation against the present system of managing farm-yard manure; and any farmer that will condescend to try the following plan but once, will assuredly abandon his old practice. The plan is simply this: let all superabundant water be kept from the manure during the time it lies in the fold-yard. This is easily accomplished by having the barns, sheds, &c. provided with spouts to convey the water into drains or into tanks for use. The fold-yards thus rendered comparatively dry, the small quantity of manure water that would drain from the dung would easily be contained in poreless tanks, and applied to the meadow at a time when the grasses were growing, and the ground dry, both of which would take up the manure before the rains came to wash it into the brooks. When the manure is put into rotting heaps, never allow them to be more than from two to three feet in thickness, according to the goodness. What is a safe guide in this process is, to have a few sticks stuck into the heaps, and as soon as they feel warm to the hand, let the manure be turned and laid a little thinner; and should they get hot a second time, turn the manure again.—This, in most cases, will be found sufficient, provided the dung and straw have been well mixed during the process of turning; and, in the course of a month or five weeks, the manure will be sufficiently rotten for every agricultural purpose, and retain nearly if not all its original properties; and what is also of consequence to the farmer, it does not take quite so much labor as the old plan of throwing it as high as the barn.—*London Farmer's Magazine.*

LIQUID MANURE.

This species of manure is so valuable and so universally neglected, that a few observations, independent of what has been previously said, may tend to call the attention of agriculturists to an article of immense importance, which at present seems either entirely to have escaped their observation, or to have been deemed beneath their notice.

It should be always kept in view, that beyond the increase of size and weight which takes place in a living animal, the quantity of food supplied will pass from the animal in some form or other,

either in secretions, such as milk, urine, &c., or in excretions from the bowels. Beyond, therefore, what is expended in adding to the weight of the animal fed, the manure, either in a solid or liquid form, should be equal to the quality of food supplied. The solid manure or dung is the refuse of the food taken in by the animal after it has undergone the digestive process in the stomach, its nutritive particles being extracted, and taken into the animal system to supply the waste constantly going on, as well as to add to the weight or size of the animal. The urine again is the refuse of matter which has been absolute particles of the animal, and may, therefore be strictly considered animal matter; it contains within itself a far greater proportion of the fertilizing qualities that constitute the essential principle of manure, than what is contained in the same quantity of excrementitious matter or dung; but the fertilizing properties of urine are very trifling in the green or fresh state to what they are in the same liquid when it has undergone a thorough fermentation, and been thereby reduced to a high state of putridity. Whilst undergoing this process, it may be made available as a menstruum to convert vegetable or animal matter into the richest manure. The quantity of urine made by a moderate sized horned beast, when full grown, in the course of 24 hours, will be found something about 32 pounds, as has been before observed; but generally speaking the quantity if the beast be well fed with good food, will be much greater; even, however, according to that estimate, the quantity as well as the quality is of the greatest importance, and has a claim to the best attention of every one concerned in agriculture, or in the keeping of any kind of live stock.

The estimate generally made is, that one-third only of the food taken in by a neat animal is parted with as excrementitious matter or solid dung; two-thirds therefore, according to that estimate, must pass through the animal in a fluid form. Whatever food is taken in, before it can be made available for animal sustentation, must be converted into a fluid; for in a fluid state only can anything be made available to renovate those parts of the animal system which in the performance of their functions, are undergoing constant waste, as well to supply those demands which the various secretions constantly going on, are without interruption making upon the system. The following experiments detailed in the 1st vol. of *British Husbandry*, p. 255, are pertinent to the subject.

"On the 28th March, 1833, an experiment was made with a large sized Yorkshire cow, which was fed during four and twenty hours with the following provender:

81 lbs. brewer's grains,
30 lbs. raw potatoes,
15 lbs. meadow hay.

The food thus amounted to 126 lbs. She drank two pails full of water, and the urine was allowed to run off; but she had no straw or litter of any kind, and the weight of the solid dung which was carefully swept up, amounted to 45 lbs.

Another experiment was made with the same cow a week afterwards, but with a change of food, which was continued during some days, on the last of which she consumed within the 24 hours, the following quantity:

170 lbs. raw potatoes,
28 lbs. of hay.

As in the former experiment no litter was allowed, and the urine was let off, but the solid dung amounted to 73 lbs.

Although not incidental to the subject in question, it may, however, be worthy of remark, that although the cow was in perfect health, yet on this latter food her milk actually fell off at the rate of very nearly two quarts a day.

These experiments, though to a certain extent valuable, as showing the quantity of excrementitious matter in relation to the food consumed, are yet far from being satisfactory, as the exact quantity of water drank, is not set forth with precision in one case, and not at all in the other. The individual in making the experiments did not seem to consider that the drink to a certain extent, was as necessary to sustentation as the other food, and ought decidedly before such experiments would have been satisfactory, to have been set forth with precision. However, as they are, the quantity of solid dung in proportion to the food consumed is pretty clearly shown, when the fluid taken by the animal has been brought into account, to be under-estimated when put down as one to two.—*Roberts' Hints on Agricultural Economy.*

AGRICULTURE IN CANADA.

Notice has already been made in this paper of "The Canadian Quarterly Agricultural and Industrial Magazine" for August. If we again revert to this magazine, its importance is a sufficient excuse. It cannot but be a matter of regret that this work is not only not well supported, but that the proprietor and editor, who has done great service to this province by his former works on agriculture, has not received sufficient patronage to pay the expense of publishing. No farmer should be without this Magazine, and to every person residing in this country, it will be of more or less benefit. We have room to-day but for the following extracts on "The Importance of Agriculture, &c."—*Montreal Herald.*

"The profession of agriculture is more favorable to the entire development of the human faculties, to the unfolding and perfecting of this physical, this intellectual, this moral and immortal being which God has given us, than any other employment. It imparts vigor to the body and the mind, leaving the soul free from feverish excitements, to imbibe as it were with its growth the lessons which nature teaches; in fine, it is capable of ministering the most successfully of all arts and of all occupations to wealth, to intelligence, and to virtue.

The profession of agriculture is justly entitled to stand in the highest grade of dignity in every country, and more particularly in British America, agriculture must be the basis of all the industrial interests in these provinces. It is the only producer of the material of wealth—all others are but employed in working some change upon this material, in transforming and shaping it to the conveniences of civilized life. Enumerate these arts that are practised here and elsewhere—the hatter, the clothier, the manufacturer of woollens and of cottons, of iron, of leather in all its varieties, the tailor, the cordwainer, the miller, the paper maker, the printer even, could not carry on the purposes of their respective callings a single day, were the materials which they derive from agriculture to be entirely withdrawn; while agriculture rude, indeed, but still agriculture in some sort, could subsist with little aid from these or any arts. It is dependent, indeed, on other arts for its successful prosecution, but not for its very existence. Commerce is but an interchange of the produce of agriculture, wrought it may be, into ten thousand forms, but still owing their original existence, and deriving their seminal principle from the soil."

We insert with great pleasure the subjoined communication received from the East Indies from a highly valued friend, formerly an active and enterprising merchant of Boston, and who is himself the mover in the enterprise here detailed. It has not much to do with New England agriculture, yet the intelligent reader will gather important hints from it; and it shows in so strong a light the value of enterprise directed by skill and intelligence, that it cannot fail to be instructive as well as interesting. H. C.

To the Editor of the Singapore Free Press:

Sir—In compliance with the desire expressed by you for some information as to the result of the attempt made by me to grow sugar canes, and to manufacture the same into sugar, I have the pleasure to send you the following statement.

Soon after the series of remarks which I addressed to you in the first numbers of the Free Press, and which I trust contributed to remove the erroneous opinion then entertained of the agricultural capabilities of this island, I undertook, notwithstanding what was said and written about the soundness of those remarks, to bring into cultivation a piece of low clayey ground covered over with water during the whole year—for it was overgrown with a dense jungle and quite impervious to the sun's rays. To remove this stagnant body of water, it was necessary to cut outlets to a bend of the river Kalang on which the estate is situated at some distance below, which, owing to the numerous roots in the ground, proved to be a tedious and expensive operation. The laborers too, very reluctantly persevered in the work because of the annoyance of leeches, and but few could be had who would venture their limbs to be lacerated by them. At last, when the water was got rid of and the mud hardened sufficiently to allow a footing to the coolies, the under brush and the forest soon fell under the axe, and with the help of the backwoodman's faithful ally—fire—a clearing was made. But fire could not reach the embedded roots, and the first attempts at grubbing were truly disheartening, for it often happened that when all above ground had been destroyed by fire, a few days of dry sunshine would cause the surface of the soil to settle, and bring within reach of the hoe or of the spade, logs of immense size, many of which had probably for centuries been there buried; and as they were in that state where it was impossible to burn them, the only resort was to cut them up, and it not unfrequently gave rise to an obstinate contest between the well-tempered American axe, wielded by a nervous Chinese arm, and the stubborn antediluvian. But that which was then so disheartening is no longer so, for the laborers now make nothing of such obstacles—as a matter of course they cut them up, and when taken out, pile and burn them.

When some twenty acres had been dressed, it was planted with Pernambuco cotton; and although at first the young plants gave favorable indications, disappointment soon followed, for they were attacked by a red worm and withered; and those which were not destroyed gave too few pods to make it worth the while to continue the cultivation. Mean-

while the process of clearing went on and plantations of sugar canes took the place of cotton. The few attempts at the cultivation of the canes by the Chinese exhibited such fine specimens, as to leave but little doubt of its doing well under European management. These are principally of two species, viz., the purple or red and the yellow, which latter is identically the same as the Otaheite—the juice of which was found afterwards of the density of 8 1-2 of the Saccharometer and easily clarified by the addition of the least quantity of lime water; whilst it was hardly possible to affect a separation of the mucilage and fecula in the juice of the red canes by the agency of any quantity of lime and heat. The plantations were made of the yellow canes, and only a limited quantity was grown, and for eating only, it was not without very considerable difficulty that enough of plants could be obtained, and the most part of these, under different circumstances, would have been rejected as they would only sell the worst. But as it was, they were gladly bought even at the extravagant price of one dollar per hundred. Poor as they were, they were made still more useless by a habit not unfrequently practised by the Chinese laborers, of selecting the best for eating, and contenting themselves to plant what remained of the piece. It was under these unfavorable circumstances that the first twenty acres were planted in the beginning of 1836. In the following year, a selection of the product of these canes served to extend the plantations forty acres more. About this time the old mode of planting, that is by inserting the plant in ridges of ground thrown up for the purpose, was abandoned for the improved manner of depositing two plants, about a foot long, side by side into holes eighteen inches in length, six in width, and twelve in depth, and covered over with a thin layer of dried grass or leaves to shelter them from the sun. To this change, and to the careful selection of good plants, is owing the marked difference observable in the new from the old plantations, and the far greater abundance and better quality of sugar which these yield.

Having thus far proceeded it became necessary to procure the implements for manupilation; and as the settlement offers no resources whatever in machinery, or even mechanics acquainted with what is technically called plantation work, it was necessary to send to Calcutta for a set of iron boilers, and to set about making a water-wheel and a wooden crushing mill, in the mean time. The wheel was made on the tub principle from an American patent, and the mill on the ordinary horizontal plan, both of which under the efficient superintendence of the manager, on the property, were completed, notwithstanding the difficulties and obstacles to overcome. In order to obtain a supply of water for the mill, a canal twenty feet wide and nearly a mile long, was cut into a small stream which falls into the Kalang and which in ordinary times affords a sufficient power. This canal, and another one previously made in conjunction with the owner of an adjoining property to prevent the overflowing of the Kalang during heavy rains, occasioned great delay and expense. These were not the only cuts, for the flatness of the grounds throughout made it necessary that it should be intersected at short distances by deep drains to carry off the rain.

The term of twenty year leases offered by the East India Company, not admitting of their tenants laying out money in the erection of expensive and permanent buildings, a boiling and a curing house of wood, and some other cheap sheds were put up to answer present purposes, and will probably last out this limited period, when, should the estate revert to the Company, or go into other hands, the loss will be but trifling. The boiling house was arranged after the latest improvements in the West Indies, only that instead of a range of five, there are but three boilers of wrought iron. The plantations of canes not exceeding sixty acres, that number of coppers was deemed sufficient for the present, more particularly as the liquor is made to pass through a filter composed of a thick blanket, a stratum of six inches of coarse river sand and a cotton cloth of a thick texture, which retain all the fecula and mucilage, and sends the liquor into the teach quite limpid. In the curing house, clay moulds and crystallizers made of wood are used to drain and to clay in. It required sometime to get the Chinese potters in the way of making them of a suitable size and form, and clay of a good kind is to be had close at hand on the property.

In January of the present year, everything being in a state of readiness to commence the crop, the greatest difficulty of all —the want of experienced sugar-makers capable of directing the operations of this manufacture were of the utmost importance. But as on the island, I was the only person who had the least knowledge of the business, and that not practically, having only been an occasional looker on during repeated visits on sugar estates in the West Indies, it became necessary to put that little knowledge in practice, and moreover to form a whole set of raw hands and initiate them in the business of tempering, skimming, boiling to proof, potting, draining, and finally claying. It was thought preferable to encounter this arduous task rather than to undertake to bring Chinese sugar makers to our mode of working—for so wedded are they to their own manners and modes of doing things that it is almost a hopeless attempt to introduce a new system among them. The result has confirmed this opinion, for in one week's boiling, the Klings [natives of the Corromendal coast] who were taken from the field, were as expert mill-feeders and boilers as if they had been long experienced in this business, and with this additional advantage over the Chinese, that they work cheerfully, in and out of regular hours, in times of emergency.

Having overcome all these difficulties it is satisfactory to say that the soil and climate have proved as favorable as had been anticipated for the cultivation of the cane; wherever they have been attended to properly the stoles have averaged ten canes of good size and length, and which have been fit for cutting in one year from the time of planting. Like all other *planted* canes in new lands, the quantity of molasses compared to that of sugar has been large. But the sugar itself, although made in iron pans of the old form and over a naked fire, is of a strong and large grain easily whitened by clay. Therefore so far every expectation has been realized in this new agricultural undertaking, and if in compliance to your wishes I give publicity to a private enterprize, it is with the view of assisting others who may contemplate such works hereafter, and perhaps to fix an epoch in the history of this island, destined without doubt to be as renowned for agriculture as it is now for commerce, whenever those who hold in their hands its destinies shall concede to it land regulations which shall *encourage* and not discourage European settlers.

AGRICOLA.

Singapore, 30th May, 1838.

We publish the subjoined from the British Farmer's Magazine for April, as deserving attention. We shall draw largely upon other parts of the essay. The fact that irrigation proved so highly beneficial where copious top-dressing of barn manure availed nothing, will arrest attention. The cause assigned, that the ground had become poisoned and unfitted for the growth of plants then upon it by the accumulated excretions of the plants, is a plausible one; and accords with De Candolle's theory of vegetation, which certainly has much to sustain it. H. C.

IRRIGATION.

The most ancient, as well as the most extensively employed system of liquid manuring, is that by the use of river water, the weakest of liquid fertilizers. This was one of the early agricultural improvements, suggested by nature herself, in language too plain to be misunderstood by the most indolent farmer: the grass of the banks of every river, every mountain stream within the reach of the winter-flood waters, told the farmer too plainly of the advantages of an occasional watering with river water, for him to be ignorant of the boon which was thus offered for his service; and, in consequence, meadow watering or irrigation, has from time immemorial, been employed in Italy, in Switzerland, in Germany, and in China; it is extensively adopted in many parts of Britain, and is much better understood than it was formerly, although many erroneous ideas are still entertained with regard to its mode of operation, and the nature of the water best adapted to various soils.

Sir Humphrey Davy was of opinion, that one great advantage of a winter irrigation of meadow land is derived from its covering the grass, and protecting it from the injurious influence of severe cold; and he thus explains his opinion: "water is of a greater specific gravity at 42° than at 32°, the freezing point; and hence, in a meadow irrigated in winter, the water immediately in contact with the grass, is rarely below 40—a degree of temperature not at all prejudicial to the living organs of plants. In 1804, in the month of March, I examined the temperature in a water meadow near Hungerford, in Berkshire, by a very delicate thermometer. The temperature of the air at seven in the morning was 29°; the water was frozen above the grass. The temperature of the soil below the water, in which the roots of the grass were fixed, was 43°. In general those waters which breed the best fish are the best fitted for watering meadows; but most of the benefits of irrigation may be derived from any kind of water."

Such was the opinion of Davy as to the sheltering powers of water. His remarks were always cautiously made, and it is to be lamented that his agricultural opportunities for observation were so few. He appears, however, never to have steadily investigated the chemical composition of river water, with regard to its uses in irrigation, and, in consequence, knew little of the value of some of its impurities to vegetation. Thus, if the river water contains sulphate of lime (gypsum), which it undoubtedly does, if the water is *hard*, it must certainly, under ordinary circumstances, be on this account alone highly fertilizing to grass; for, calculating that one part of sulphate of lime is contained in every two thousand parts of water, and that every square yard of dry meadow land absorbs only eight gallons of the flood water, then it will be found that, by every flooding, more than one hun-

dred weight and a half per acre of gypsum is diffused through the soil in the water, a quantity equal to that generally adopted by those who spread gypsum on their clover, lucern, and sainfoin grasses, as a manure, either in its pure state or in peat ashes. And if we apply the same mode of calculation to the organic matters, ever more or less contained in flood waters; and, if we allow only twentyfive parts of animal and vegetable remains to exist in a thousand parts of river water, then we shall find, taking the same data, that every soaking with such water will add to the meadow nearly two tons per acre of animal and vegetable matters, which, allowing in the case of water meadows, five floodings per annum, are equal to a yearly application of ten tons; and I am confident that the quantity of foreign substances present in river water generally exceeds the quantity I have allowed for in these calculations.

I have found it impossible to give from analysis the amount of these foreign substances present in river water with any tolerable accuracy, since the proportion not only varies at different seasons of the year, but a considerable portion of these merely mechanically suspended matters subsides when the specimen water is suffered to rest, so that the chemical analysis is merely that of those portions in chemical combination. To give an instance—Thames water has been analysed by Dr Bostock. He found that the water, after having thus by resting deposited its mud, &c., contained in every ten thousand parts—

Organic matter	7 parts.
Carbonate of lime (chalk)	53 do.
Sulphate of lime (gypsum)	15 do.
Muriate of soda (common salt) and muriate of magnesia	2 do.

The water of the Clyde, analysed by Dr Thomson, contained in 10,000 parts—

Common salt	0.369 parts.
Muriate of magnesia	0.305 do.
Sulphate of soda (glauber salt)	0.114 do.
Carbonate of lime (chalk)	0.394 do.
Silica (flint)	0.118 do.

The water of lakes and ponds is usually still more surcharged with foreign substances than river water; it is, in consequence, still better adapted for irrigation; and from the use of such waters, especially if a constant or winter stream of water passes through them, I have seen very great fertilizing effects produced; and in some instances in the valley of the Kennett, near Hungerford. I have seen the most luxuriant crops of grass produced by the use of such waters, when common farmyard manure had been tried as a top-dressing without the slightest good result.

Such are some of the probable causes of the fertilizing influence of river water; it is likely that there are others with which we are totally unacquainted, and perhaps the removal of the excretory matters of plants from the soil, by the flooding waters which have been shown by M. Macaire to be so noxious to the plant which deposits them, may be one chief advantage of irrigation: water may truly in this sense be said to sweeten the soil. In every research in which vegetation is concerned, it is especially necessary to examine with care and patience, and amid the many difficulties with which the investigation is surrounded to avoid as much as possible substituting mere words as an explanation of facts, an error into which the cultivator is sure to fall if he is content with the usual modes of explaining these phenomena, and believes what is commonly asserted, that irrigation merely *cools* the land.

From 'Transactions of the Essex Agricultural Society, 1838.'

ON IRRIGATION.

The Committee on Irrigation regret that no claims have been entered the present season for the Society's very liberal premiums. There are many pieces of land in the county which are susceptible of great improvement by irrigation. Nature, in giving us a country abounding in hills and vallies, seems to invite the lords of the soil to conduct on to it the running streams to flood it, and leave their rich deposits. A good farmer, not content with the crops which his unaided labor procures, gladly impresses even the elements and makes them subservient to his purposes. He commits no sacrilege, for to *improve* is to enjoy and to obey, and nature lends her willing assistance. It is known that in many instances, crops of hay have been doubled in quantity by occasional flowing, and the feed in many pastures has been greatly increased by a small expense of well applied labor. It is hoped that our farmers will give more attention to this subject, and that they will not be backward in making known the result of their experience. The Society will be most happy in being made the organ of their communication, and will cheerfully pay generous premiums to the conductors of well managed and successful experiments.

For the Committee,

DANIEL P. KING.

THE VALLEY OF THE OHIO.

We publish this morning some interesting remarks upon the country drained by the Ohio and its tributaries, from the Baltimore American. The editor computes it at about 140,000 square miles, which exceeds, by several thousand square miles the area of Great Britain and Ireland, and is but little less than that of France. The present population of Great Britain and Ireland is 24,000,000; that of France say 32,000,000. In the valley of the Ohio there is less unproductive land than in either of the others and with proper cultivation it is capable of supporting in comfort and plenty, more than twenty millions of population.

Rival cities are contending for the commerce of this great valley—a commerce already immensely valuable, although only in its infancy. There is however, no need of jealousy in the matter; there will soon be abundance for all, and there need be no hesitation about opening every practicable avenue between the Atlantic cities and the noble river that flows for a thousand miles through this great valley.

But the valley of the Ohio forms but a comparatively small part of that great central basin which would not be half populated were all the crowded millions of Great Britain and France added to its present inhabitants. All that is required of art is to reach Pittsburg—nature has done the rest. Come here and read our steamboat bills—"For Peoria"—"For Galena"—"For Red River"—and remember when you are here that you are scarcely beyond the Atlantic slope—just on the verge of that ultarmontane world that it makes a man dizzy to think about. Yet here you are met by magnificent vessels ready to bear you—not across the ocean, nor along the coast—but to the deepest interior of a great continent, or almost across it if you choose. There need not, then, there ought not, to be any hesitation or delay on the part of the States in which the mountain barriers exist between the Atlantic coast and this central valley, in opening every possible avenue of intercommunication and commerce. They need only do the work—the vast resources of the west will soon pay for it.—*Pittsburg Advocate.*

WESTERN LAND SALES.

Milwaukie, W. T., April 19th, 1839.

To the Editor of the Albany Argus:

You are perhaps already aware that at the public land sales held at this place in the months of February and March last, the largest sale of government land was made, or one of the largest, ever known in the United States at one time.

The tract offered comprised all that part of the Milwaukie Land District, not previously brought into market at Green Bay, except a portion reserved under an act of Congress for the construction of a canal from this place to Rock River, and undoubtedly contains some of the best lands in the Territory.

The sales commenced upon the range of towns bordering upon Rock River, and were continued from day to day progressively east, through the different ranges for four weeks, and until they reached Lake Michigan. All the lands contained in the President's proclamation were offered for sale, and were either purchased or will be subject to private entry at the opening of the land office for that purpose, which it is supposed will take place in May or June.

The daily receipts of the sale varied from fifteen to forty thousand dollars; and the total receipts amount to a little short of half a million of dollars. To which the receipts from pre-emptions under the act of 1838 being added, makes the whole sum but little short of $600,000.

Of the receipts of the sales, about $90,000 was in specie, $115,000 in treasury notes, and the remainder in bills of a denomination of $20 and upwards.

It is worthy of remark that the whole of the land purchased, was taken by actual settlers, and for the purpose of cultivation, at the minimum price, ten shillings per acre, and the quantity by each 160 acres, (a quarter section,) and but rarely exceeded that amount.

Not an acre, as I can find, has been bought on speculation, but for improvement and cultivation.

Singular Operation upon a Horse.—Mr Eland, of Womersley, farmer, had a horse, which, on being taken up from grass, exhibited symptoms of broken wind, and gradually grew worse until about the 16th of March, when it evidently appeared that he would die of suffocation. Mr Nicholson, farrier, examined the horse and found an indentation of the windpipe, and that its circular form was lost. He then performed the operation of tracheotomy in the following manner: The integument and muscles covering the windpipe were divided and dissected back to the length of five inches, when it was found that the rings of the trachea were actually broken, and a false membrane exuded over the broken portion, so that an aperture existed for the horse to breathe through sufficient only to allow a small probe to be passed down. The whole of the broken rings were then dissected, cut, and a semicircular tube was introduced, which remained in several days, and the external parts were brought together and healed.

The horse is fifteen years old, is now perfectly healthy and in daily work.—*Dorset (Eng.) paper.*

NEW ENGLAND FARMER,

AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 12, 1839.

THE NEW ENGLAND GAZETTEER, containing descriptions of all the States, counties, and towns in New England, also descriptions of the principal mountains, rivers, lakes, capes, bays, harbors, islands, and fashionable resorts within that territory, alphabetically arranged. By John Hayward, author of the Columbian Traveller, Religious Creeds, &c. &c. Boston, 1839.

This is a very convenient book of reference, and contains a great amount of useful information. To one of her maids of honor, soliciting the loan of a book to read, Queen Elizabeth presented a dictionary. The lady returned it in due time to the queen, saying that she had read it through with great interest and pleasure. We can lay no claims to the intense spirit of inquiry, which distinguished this maid of honor, and have not read this Gazetteer through; but we have examined it sufficiently to say that it abounds in useful facts of a geographical and statistical character; that its accounts are accurate, and, as far as we have examined, to be relied upon.—The information is presented in a condensed and perspicuous form, and the book, for the amount of matter it contains, is furnished at a very reasonable expense. It is to be followed by a register full of other local facts of general interest, which it was impossible to comprise in this volume. We wish the author a success commensurate with his industry and research.

With the exception of the New Hampshire granite ledge, the cuts in the volume would disfigure a school-primer; and the irrelevant matter introduced under some of the notices, such as "Deacon Marvin's Courtship" and "The Fortunate Stageman," &c. &c. are in very bad taste; and ought to give place to appropriate and useful matter. H. C.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

To our Westboro' friend "T" we feel under particular obligations. The matter for this week's Farmer was "made up" before we received his communication; but it shall have a place in our next. Such accounts confer a substantial benefaction on the agricultural community; and do honor to their author by the exactness of his arrangements and details. We wish that the example of himself and our respected friend Anthony, of North Providence, might provoke a spirited imitation among other of our friends.

We have received from J. Holbrook, Esq his written communication; but the Cleveland Herald, to which he refers us for the printed details of his plans for improvement, has not reached us. We beg him to send another. The subject of his communication is of the highest importance—the education of the farmers; and we shall most heartily cheer on his plans for this object. He must be considered as the founder of lyceums and popular lectures throughout the country; and by this distinguished benefaction few men have stronger claims upon public respect and gratitude.

We thank "C. S." for his communication until we can take a more particular notice of it. His grain needs a little winnowing, but it is "pretty clean after all," and will make very good bread. We shall serve it up presently. We sympathise cordially in his views in regard to the distaste for agricultural labor prevalent with many; and the corrupting influences of fashion, luxury, indolence and avarice; but it is difficult to devise or apply a remedy.

We are sorry he should deem any apology necessary for his style of writing. This diffidence often deters men from communicating to the public facts within their own knowledge or experience, which would be of great service. This distrust of their own powers is misplaced. We do not expect farmers to be accomplished writers; and in case of any false grammar or wrong spelling, we should certainly correct it as well as we know how before we printed it; but it is a fact which must be admitted, and which is constantly occurring under our own observation, that plain, intelligent, practical men, though without the advantages of a liberal education, generally express themselves with much more perspicuity, simplicity and directness, than men who are writers by profession, and whose lives have been devoted to books; who are very apt to acquire a verbose and involved style. Gen. Washington and Dr Franklin among innumerable other self-educated and practical men, are examples of a clearness, directness, and force of style scarcely surpassed in the language. Few men have any difficulty in communicating their thoughts or knowledge in conversation. Let a man then undertake to write as he talks, and he will soon acquire a fluency of writing; and a little correction will give his writing exactness and force. Most practical men refuse to communicate their experience because, they say, they have nothing new or worth communicating. If we must not write unless we have something new to communicate, writing must soon cease. The common results of common operations drawn out with exactness and in detail, are what we want; and though many things from long familiarity have ceased to be new to those accustomed to them, they are not the less adapted to be useful, and combine the precise information most wanted by others, who are ignorant and inexperienced. H. C.

SPANISH OXEN—WORKING COWS.

A gentleman temporarily resident in the Havana, who is a very competent judge, states that the oxen in that country are of a superior character. They draw entirely by the horns, and are, properly speaking, not driven but led by a boy, who precedes them, holding a rope fastened to a ring, which is passed through the cartilage of the nose; and they are trained to walk with as much speed as horses.

Every one who has seen an ox trot or run, must be satisfied that they were never formed for racers. Yet undoubtedly they might be trained, and with advantage, to move much faster than at their ordinary gait among us, which is proverbially slow. It is worth considering whether the habits of thought and action among a rural population bear any correspondence to the habits of the domestic animals with whom they associate; and whether the habits of people accustomed to the quick movement of horses in working and riding, are not more active, spirited, and enterprising than of a people accustomed only to the slow movements of oxen, who as they are often trained and driven, do little more than creep.

It would seem to be time to get over the absurd prejudice which prevails among us, against working cows. On small farms especially, where the expense of keeping an ox team is always heavy, it would be a great gain to use them in this way. In many parts of Europe they are so used, and certainly may be so used with as much propriety as we use mares; who, with the exception of certain seasons, are as useful as horses—indeed more active and spirited, and quite as enduring. In respect to cows, all that would be required would be extraordinary care and kindness when far advanced with calf, and entire release from work for a short time before and after calving. The extraordinary feed which we could then afford to give them, would enable us to get almost as much milk from them as we now get.—We wish some intelligent and respectable farmer would make a fair experiment in this matter. But with existing prejudices, which we know it would be very difficult to overcome, a man would almost as soon be seen driving a team of women in harness as a team of cows. We must beg pardon for the homely analogy or for even so much as hinting the possibility of, not to say the want of gallantry in the thought of driving women in or out of harness. It may sometimes be possible to lead them after the Havana fashion, with a silken cord. We presume to hazard no advice on the subject however.

H. C.

PUMPKIN SUGAR.—It is stated on good authority that an important revolution is about occurring in France in regard to the manufacture of sugar; and that a large capitalist is about erecting an extensive establishment for the manufacture of sugar from pumpkins, experiments having shown conclusively that it may be obtained from this vegetable in abundance, and of a superior quality. H. C.

CUBA.—A correspondent of a Baltimore paper writing from Havana, states that the island of Cuba, which has heretofore found ready demand for its sugar in the Russian market, has been superseded in the trade by the native cultivators of Russia.

The manufacture of beet sugar has increased to such an extent in the southern and central provinces of the Russian empire, that instead of one hundred thousand boxes of white sugar which were annually shipped from Cuba to St. Petersburg, forty thousand boxes now supply the demand.

The canker worm is making great ravages among the fruit trees in some parts of this and other States. In some instances whole orchards have been desolated.

Massachusetts Horticultural Society.

EXHIBITION OF FLOWERS.

Saturday, June 8th, 1839.

Splendid Bouquets were exhibited from the gardens of Messrs Winship, Howe, Hovey, and Walker.

Native Plants by Ezra Weston, jr., Esq. and Francis Parker; Arethusa bulbosa, Kalmia angustifolia, Sarracenia purpurea, Iris versicolor, Rubus trivialis, Nuphar advena Hypoxis erecta, Eriophorune augustifolirum, Geum Rivale, Trifolium Pratense, Vaccinium resinosum, Lathyrus Paiustris, Potentilla anserina

The report of the judges on the Viola grandiflora is herewith submitted.

For the Committee.

S. WALKER, *Chairman*.

"The exhibition of Violas for premium, was held today (June 8) at the Society's room. S. Walker, Esq. was the only competitor. The number of specimens was large and flowers beautiful.

The committee award to Sam'l Walker, Esq. the 1st and 2d premium for best display of Violas; and they also award to him the premium for the best seedling Viola, Grandiflora.

JAMES L. L. F. WARREN,
E. M. RICHARDS."

June 8, 1839.

Fruits exhibited at the hall of the Society, Saturday, June 8, 1839—*Strawberries*; a box of large strawberries of the variety called Royal Scarlet, from James L. L. F. Warren, Brighton.

For the Committee,

E. M. RICHARDS.

Vegetables—Mr G. W. Stearns, of Cambridge, exhibited fine specimens of the long green Cucumber—fruit very large. Specimens of the long Southgate Cucumber were also exhibited by James L. L. F. Warren, of Brighton.

For the Committee,

JAMES L. L. F. WARREN.

BRIGHTON MARKET.—Monday, June 10, 1839.

Reported for the New England Farmer.

At Market, 205 Beef Cattle (including 100 unsold last week), 20 Pairs Working Oxen, 45 Cows and Calves, 200 Sheep, and 475 Swine including small pigs.

60 Beef Cattle remain unsold.

Prices.—*Beef Cattle.*—Prices have advanced about 50 cents per hundred since last week on the best qualities, and we advance our quotations to correspond.—First quality, $9 25 a $9 50 Second quality, $8 50 a $9 00. Third quality, $7 50 a $8 00.

Working Oxen.—We quote the following sales, viz. $100, $120, $130, $137 and $145.

Cows and Calves.—We quote sales at, $30, $38, $42, $47, $55, and $65.

Sheep.—One lot was sold at $4 25, and one lot at $5 00 not sheared.

Swine.—A lot of large hogs were sold at 8 for sows and 9 for barrows. A small lot only was sold to peddle at 8 1-2 a 9 1-2, at retail from 8 1-2 to 11; small pigs 12 1-2 a 13.

THERMOMETRICAL.

Reported for the New England Farmer.

Range of the Thermometer at the Garden of the proprietors of the New England Farmer, Brighton, Mass. in a shaded Northerly exposure, week ending June 9.

June, 1839.		5 A.M.	12, M.	7, P.M.	Wind.
Monday,	3	46	70	54	N. W.
Tuesday,	4	46	68	56	S. E.
Wednesday,	5	51	50	48	N. E.
Thursday,	6	48	60	60	S.
Friday,	7	51	73	66	N.
Saturday,	8	54	83	66	S.
Sunday,	9	62	83	65	S. W.

BEES WANTED.

One or two first rate Hives of Bees *wanted immediately.* They must be warranted free from the *moth.* Apply at the New England Farmer Office, 52 North Market Street.
June 12

DURHAM SHORT HORN BULL.

For sale, a very fine Durham Short Horned Bull, three years old. For further particulars inquire at the New England Agricultural Warehouse.
Boston, June 12, 1839

BOAR FOR SALE.

For sale a Boar 3 parts Berkshire, 1 part Mackay, one year old, raised by Elias Phinney, Esq., of Lexington. Apply to JOSEPH BRECK & CO., New England Farmer Office.
June 5. 3t SIMON H. BARRETT, Malden.

DOUBLE DAHLIA ROOTS.

For sale at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, a superb collection of Double Dahlias, consisting of all the improved varieties.
Also, Double Carnations of many fine varieties.
May 6. JOSEPH BRECK & Co.

NEW BOOKS.

A Treatise on the Cultivation of the Dahlia and Cactus. By E. Sayers.
Also Birds and Flowers and other Country Things. By Mary Howitt.
Dennis' Silk Manual.
American Flower Garden Companion.
American Fruit Garden Companion, and
An Essay on the Practicability of Cultivating the Honey Bee in Maritime Towns and Cities as a Source of Domestic Economy and Profit. By J. V. C. Smith, M. D., for sale by
June 12 JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

TO GARDENERS AND FARMERS.

The subscriber has constantly for sale at his Garden, in Brighton, the best varieties of the following plants:
Early and Late Cauliflowers,
Purple and White Broccoli,
Cabbage of every kind,
Celery, Peppers, Tomato and Lettuce,
Martynia, Okra, &c. &c.
Also—Cucumber, Melon and Squash Plants, in pots, ready for transplanting. J. L. L. F. WARREN.
Brighton, June 5.

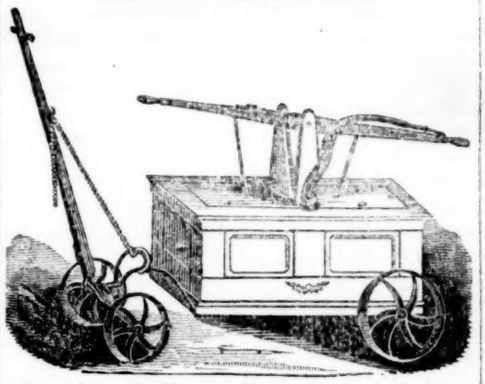
Sheet Lead and Lead Pipe.

Sheet Lead and Lead Pipe all sizes constantly for sale at No. 1 City Wharf, by A. FEARING & CO.
May 22. 8w

FOR SALE.

A very superior Berkshire Boar and Sow, twenty two months old, very large of their age. Apply to
May 18. eptf JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

SAYLE'S GARDEN ENGINE.



For sale at the New England Agricultural Warehouse Nos. 51 and 52 North Market Street, Sayle's Garden Engines This Engine is a splendid article, and will throw a constant stream of water to the distance of 50 or 60 feet, with great force, and in case of fire would be a good substitue for a fire engine. It is the most perfect article for the purpose ever introduced. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

TULIPS, RANUNCULUSES, PINKS AND VIOLAS.

S. WALKER, of *Roxbury*, offers for sale in beds, or of such quantities as may suit purchasers, from 1 to 2500 bulbs of *choice Tulips.* The bulbs were imported from Holland, France and England, to which yearly additions have and will continue to be made of the newest and choicest varieties. Persons wishing to purchase a bed of superb *Tulips* will do well to *make a selection for themselves when the bulbs are in bloom,* (about the 1st of June.) The prices will conform to the *quality* of the flowers selected, but in no case will the charge *exceed* the *lowest* market prices, in the country where the bulbs were raised, and cheaper than the like *quality* can be imported.

Tulips in beds of from 30 to 100 rows, containing from 210 to 700 bulbs, or by the dozen, 100 or 1000.

Viola grandiflora—Pansy, or Heartsease. Upwards of 2000 superb varieties will be exhibited and offered for sale when the Tulips are in bloom.

Ranunculuses—fine mixtures, at from $2 to $5 per 100.

Pinks—fine named varieties, from 25 cents to $1 each.

For particulars apply to S. WALKER, or to JOSEPH BRECK & CO. eow

Tulips, Ranunculuses, Anemones, Auriculas, Carnations, Picotees, Pinks and Geraniums

H. GROOM, of Walworth, near London, England, by appointment Florist to Her Majesty Queen Victoria, begs respectfully to call the attention of his friends and the admirers of flowers in America generally, to his extensive collection of the above flowers, which from his having been very successful in their cultivation this season he can offer at very moderate prices. He would particularly recommend to those persons about commencing the growth of the Tulip (which in England is becoming very fashionable) the undertaking collections in beds, as it is by far the cheapest mode of purchasing them.

Tulips arranged in beds with their names.

First Class.

A bed of 30 rows containing 210 bulbs including several of the newest varieties, - - - - - - - £15
A bed of 45 rows, - - - - - - - - £21
A bed of 60 rows, - - - - - - 25 guineas

Second Class.

A bed of 30 rows including many fine sorts, - £10
A bed of 45 rows do - - - - £14
A bed of 60 rows do - - - £17 10s

Tulips not arranged.

100 Superfine sorts with their names from £7 7s to £13
Superfine mixtures, from - - - - 7s 6d to 21s

Ranunculuses.

100 Superfine sorts, with their names from £3 3s to £5 5s
Superfine mixtures, from - - - 5s to 21s per 100

Anemones.

100 Superfine sorts with their names, - - £3 10s
Superfine double mixtures from 10s 6d to 21s per 100

Auriculas.

25 Superfine sorts with their names, - - £3 13s 6d

Catalogues with the prices of the other articles may be had on application.

Orders received by JOSEPH BRECK & CO.
Nov. 1. eow.

CORN SHELLERS.

Just received at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, Nos 51 and 52 North Market Street, a supply of Currier's Patent Corn Shellers; a very convenient and cheap article. A right to using said machines in counties or towns may be obtained by applying as above.
April 17. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

CORRECTED WITH GREAT CARE, WEEKLY.

			FROM	TO
Ashes, Pearl, per 100 lbs.				7 00
Pot, " " "			5 00	5 25
Beans, white, Foreign,		bushel	2 00	2 62
" " Domestic,		"	2 09	3 00
Beef, mess,		barrel		16 00
No. 1.		"	14 50	14 75
prime,		"		13 00
Beeswax, white,		pound	37	40
yellow,		"	28	34
Cheese, new milk,		"	10	12
Bone Manure,		bushel		35
in casks,		"		40
Feathers, northern, geese,		pound		
southern, geese,		"	37	46
Flax, (American)		"	9	12
Fish, Cod, Grand Bank,		quintal	3 87	4 00
Bay,		"		
Mackerel, No. 1		barrel	14 50	
Flour, Genesee, cash,		"		6 75
Baltimore, Howard street,		"		7 00
Richmond canal,		"	6 87	7 00
Alexandria wharf,		"	6 75	
Rye,		"	5 50	5 75
Meal, Indian, in bbls.		"	4 37	4 50
Grain: Corn, northern yellow,		bushel	1 05	1 07
southern flat, yellow,		"	96	97
white,		"	88	91
Rye, northern,		"		1 20
Barley,		"	80	85
Oats, northern, (prime)		"		65
Hay, best English, per ton,			18 00	20 00
Eastern screwed,			13 00	14 00
Hops, 1st quality,		pound	16	17
2d quality,		"	14	15
Lard, Boston, 1st sort,		"	12	14
southern, 1st sort,		"	12	13
Leather, Philadelphia city tannage,		"	29	30
do. country do.		"	25	27
Baltimore city tannage,		"	26	28
do. dry hides,		"	24	25
New York red, light,		"	23	25
Boston, do. slaughter,		"	23	24
Boston dry hides,		"	21	23
Lime, best sort,		cask		
Oil, Sperm, Spring and Summer,		gallon		
Winter,		"	1 15	1 20
Whale, refined,		"	50	60
Linseed, American,		"		
Neat's Foot,		"	95	1 00
Plaster Paris, per ton of 2200 lbs.			2 75	2 87
Pork, extra clear,		barrel	26 00	
clear,		"	25 00	
Mess,		"	22 50	
Seeds: Herd's Grass,		bushel	2 00	2 75
Red Top, southern,		"	85	1 00
northern,		"		1 50
Canary,		"		
Hemp,		"	2 62	3 00
Flax,		"	1 75	1 87
Red Clover, northern,		pound		
Southern Clover, none,		"		
Soap, American, No. 1,		"	6	7
" No. 2,		"	5	5
Tallow, tried,		"	13	14
Teazles, 1st sort,		pr M.	3 00	3 50
Wool, prime, or Saxony Fleeces,		pound	58	65
American, full blood, washed,		"	55	56
do. 3-4ths do.		"	47	50
do. 1-2 do.		"	42	45
do. 1-4 and common,		"	37	40
Northern pulled. Pulled superfine,		"	58	62
No. 1,		"	52	55
No. 2,		"	37	40
No. 3,		"		

PROVISION MARKET.

RETAIL PRICES.

Hams, northern,	pound	13	15
southern and western,	"	12	14
Pork, whole hogs,	"	10	11
Poultry, per lb.,	"		
Butter, tub,	"	20	23
lump,	"	20	25
Eggs,	dozen	15	17
Potatoes, Chenango,	bushel	65	70
white,	"	37	50
Apples,			
Russets,	"	3 50	4 00
Cider,	"	3 00	3 25
refined,	"	5 00	6 00

ANNUALS IN POTS.

J. L. L. F. WARREN has for sale, at his garden in Brighton, a great variety of Annuals, started in pots and ready for transplanting.

MISCELLANEOUS.

We give below some extracts from the letter of a valued friend who removed not long since from this country to England, which give some graphic sketches of American beggars in that country, and the condition of things in that country, which will be read with pleasure from its sprightliness and humor. H. C.

—

"This is a strange out-of-the-way old-fashioned place: I know no more of the doings of the world when I am at home, than if I were out of it. I give myself wholly to my new profession: my daily talk is of corn and cattle—long fleeces and fat sheep—crops, cropping, manures and farm machinery. I sit almost at the feet of the laboring hinds to gather the valuable knowledge they possess. What arrogance to call such men ignorant! Why, my dear friend, I would almost give my ears to know as much as some of these miscalled "ignorant peasantry." These humble men are many of them well stored with that productive knowledge, without which we should all be savages, and this fair world a wilderness. Tell me, friend, how much "belles lettres" will it take to fill a man's belly? That's a poser: I know thee can't tell. Then don't call those men ignorant that can tell how to produce forty bushels of corn [wheat] to the acre. But come—this smells rather strong of the new shop.

Among the novelties of this place may be remarked the incredible number of American beggars—American beggars!! methinks I hear thee say. Yea, friend—American beggars. They verily swarm at times, in this far off, long-forgotten nook of the world. How they find the place passes my comprehension. But so it is. I have seen more beggars professing to be Americans, in the few weeks I have been here, than all I saw put together during the two and twenty years I have lived in the United States. Almost every week till lately, have some of these gentry paid me a visit. I suppose I have seen the whole gang, and they will just stay away till I have forgotten their faces, and then round they will come again. They are all of one character—shipwrecked American sailors forsooth! and they tell such fair tales of Boston and Salem and all down east, that in spite of my better convictions, they are sure to wriggle something out of me;—and the rogues pay me such fine compliments. "Sir," said one of them, "we heard of you twelve miles off, and that you were an American, or had lived many years in America, and we have walked all these miles without breaking our fast to see you." Could any appeal be more irresistible? If I say, why don't you apply to the consul? they have a ready answer—they were only cast away the day before, or the ship they belonged to was owned in Halifax or Quebec, or some other fiction. The truth is, not one in a hundred of these fellows ever saw salt water. But such is the emigration from England to the United States, that there is scarcely a family that has not some relative there. The inhabitants of all rural districts imagine strange romantic things about a shipwrecked sailor; hence it becomes one of the best characters to assume; and now these fellows contrive to pull two strings upon the sympathies of the kind-hearted and credulous country people—first as shipwrecked sailors; but best of all, as shipwrecked *American* sailors; and they very well know how to give the hint.—"God bless you—I hope none of your kin may never know want," is a common salutation; and if the old lady addressed happen to have a son in America, as like enough she has, away flies her heart after the wanderer, and her hand involuntarily into her pocket, while the beggar proceeds—"Hope you will take pity upon us, poor *American* sailors, shipwrecked last week on the coast of Norfolk—all hands perished but us two—hope no son of yours may ever want a morsel of bread." By this time, the power of association has conjured up the much-loved kindred in the far off wilds of America, craving charity for aught that is known, at American hands. The heart of the good old lady is verily melted and the rogues make a fine haul.

Mendicancy has certainly diminished in this country during the last twenty years; but still there is much of it. In truth, there ought not to be any; the ample provision of the poor laws, and the munificent charities of the English people, meet all possible cases.—It is curious to observe what shifts the rogues adopt. Every now and then a forlorn man or woman, with bag in hand, enquires if we want to buy any corks. If I say no, the cork-seller instantly begins to beg, and it would be just the same if I bought of them. Three or four dozen corks are a light load, and it makes them traders, and thus they avoid the law against vagrants, having some visible mode of living.—Last winter while two men were thrashing for me in my barn, a great sturdy fellow came up with a basket of matches on his arm—"Hallo old chap!" said one of the thrashers, "come take this flail and I'll take that basket—let's change trades." The fellow leered under his old slouch hat, and in right good earnest replied, "I'd sooner go and hang myself."

On the course of some of the canals in Yorkshire, there are long tunnels cut through the limestone rock. When canal boats arrive at one of these, the boatmen never work their own boats through, but always hire men for the purpose.—These men, at their work, lie flat on their backs, on the cargo or deck of the boat, and striking their feet against the roof of the tunnel, urge the boat forward; hence they are called purchase men. Among these was one long John Bell, a notorious fellow, who stood six feet four without his shoes. He made an excellent purchase-man, but it does not appear that he was made for anything else.—During the long frost of last winter, the canals were all frozen up, and of course, the purchase-men were out of employment. Some took to one trade and some to another; but honest John Bell could think of nothing that he could do, unless it was to set up for a deaf and dumb man! And as necessity has no law, or in other words, as long John began to grow hungry, out he starts in his chosen profession. One of the first places at which he stopped was in the village of Harthill, at the house of one parson Alderson, a most exemplary clergyman, steward to the late duke of Leeds, and the amiable almoner of many of his charities. The clergyman was roused from his study by a servant who reported that there was a strange man making strange signs at the kitchen door. And sure enough, there was Johnny Bell performing the first acts of his pantomine—cutting all sorts of imaginable "shines"—awkward enough to be sure, but all of them tolerably significant of an empty stomach. The keen eye of the parson instantly detected some "gillery," but he kept his own counsel, called for a table spoon, and mounting a chair, made signs for long John to drop his under jaw, and for some time pretended to amuse himself by an anatomical examination of the animal's tongue, turning it over and over as a cook would turn a flounder in a frying pan. At last he expressed himself entirely satisfied—ordered the cook to give the man a good dinner, and to be sure to set a jug of the best ale before him; and then like a gentleman, retired, leaving the dumb man to enjoy his viands and victory. By the time, however, that long John had pretty well lined his long jacket, down again came the clergyman and began to give various directions to his servants. The instant these were given, he turns to our hero, and in a tone of the most silvery blandness says, "And how long, my *poor man*, have you been deaf and dumb?" "*About three years, sir*," replied John, with the most drawling simplicity imaginable; altogether thrown off his guard by the mildness of the clergyman's behaviour and the sedative effects of the beef and ale. Parson Alderson, like all the best church of England clergymen that ever I knew or heard of, was a bit of a wag, and the success of his own stratagem so well pleased him, that he merely admonished the scoundrel, and gave him half a crown to carry him out of soundings."

BONE MANURE.

The subscriber informs his friends and the public, that, after ten years experience, he is fully convinced that ground bones form the most powerful stimulant that can be applied to the earth as a manure.

He keeps constantly on hand a supply of Ground Bone, and solicits the patronage of the agricultural community. Price at the Mill 35 cents per bushel; put up in casks and delivered at any part of the city at 40 cents per bushel, and no charge for casks or carting.

Also, ground Oyster Shells.

Orders left at the Bone Mill, near Tremont road, in Roxbury, at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, No 52 North Market Street, or through the Post Office will receive prompt attention.

March 27. NAHUM WARD.

FOR NEW YORK.

Cabin Fare $3 00—*Deck Fare* $1 50.

The Steamer JOHN W. RICHMOND, Capt. Wm. H. Towasend, will leave Providence on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, at 4½ o'clock, P M.

☞ Cars to meet the boat will leave Boston at half past 2 o'clock, P. M.

Mondays and *Thursdays*, will be her regular days of leaving *Providence*, until futher notice.

For further information, apply to S. Q. Cockran, 30 Congress Street, Boston.

N. B. Freight taken at 6 cents per cubic foot.

June 5.

BRUSSA MULBERRY.

A fresh lot of *genuine* Brussa Mulberry Seed just received at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, Nos. 51 and 52 North Market Street This species of Mulberry flourishes best in high and even *poor lands*, and is more likely to endure the rigors of our severe winetrs and not so subject to the effect of the frost, as trees brought from more southern latitudes, or warmer climes.

The leaves of the Morus alba of Brussa, are said to contain a much greater quantity of saccharine matter, than any other of the white species, and moreover, the leaf is much larger than those of Italy and Spain; it is also a hardy tree, susceptible of being raised in climates, where the frosts are severe.

At the annual fair of the American Institute, at New York, in October last, specimens of the leaves of the Brussa tree, of different years' growth, were exhibited, and excited universal approbation, and the Institute awarded a silver medal for the introduction of this invaluable tree, observing in the report of the committee, "that these with every new and useful plant, calculated to withstand the rigors of our climate, are worthy of attention, and those introducing them into our country, deserve to be placed on the catalogue of our country's benefactors."

May 22.

THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER

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